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Established 1887

5-DAY WEATHER FORECAST
Paris, 10-17 (50-55). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. High: 55. Low: 45. Tuesday: Partly cloudy. High: 55. Low: 45. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. High: 55. Low: 45. Thursday: Partly cloudy. High: 55. Low: 45. Friday: Partly cloudy. High: 55. Low: 45.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
London: 1.00
New York: 1.00
Paris: 1.00
Frankfurt: 1.00
Geneva: 1.00
Zurich: 1.00
Basel: 1.00
Bern: 1.00
Brussels: 1.00
Luxembourg: 1.00
Austria: 1.00
Switzerland: 1.00
Belgium: 1.00
Netherlands: 1.00
Germany: 1.00
France: 1.00
Italy: 1.00
Spain: 1.00
Portugal: 1.00
Greece: 1.00
Turkey: 1.00
Israel: 1.00
Japan: 1.00
South Korea: 1.00
Taiwan: 1.00
Hong Kong: 1.00
Singapore: 1.00
Malaysia: 1.00
Thailand: 1.00
Philippines: 1.00
Indonesia: 1.00
Vietnam: 1.00
Laos: 1.00
Cambodia: 1.00
Myanmar: 1.00
Burma: 1.00
Sri Lanka: 1.00
Ceylon: 1.00
Seychelles: 1.00
Mauritius: 1.00
Reunion: 1.00
Madagascar: 1.00
Mozambique: 1.00
Zimbabwe: 1.00
Botswana: 1.00
Namibia: 1.00
South Africa: 1.00
Lesotho: 1.00
Swaziland: 1.00
Tanzania: 1.00
Kenya: 1.00
Uganda: 1.00
Rwanda: 1.00
Burundi: 1.00
DRC: 1.00
Congo: 1.00
Zambia: 1.00
Mali: 1.00
Niger: 1.00
Chad: 1.00
Sudan: 1.00
Ethiopia: 1.00
Somalia: 1.00
Kenya: 1.00
Tanzania: 1.00
Uganda: 1.00
Rwanda: 1.00
Burundi: 1.00
DRC: 1.00
Congo: 1.00
Zambia: 1.00
Mali: 1.00
Niger: 1.00
Chad: 1.00
Sudan: 1.00
Ethiopia: 1.00
Somalia: 1.00



USALEM TALKS—Israeli and American delegations yesterday's meeting. At right: U.S. Under Secretary Joseph Sisco. At left: Israeli Minister Yigal Alon (2d from the left) and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Rabin (3d from the left).

Kissinger Is Optimistic After Talks in Israel

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger emerged from an intensive round of discussions with Israeli leaders this evening and said that he remained optimistic about the prospects of reaching a interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

The first full working day is current Middle Eastern Mr. Kissinger met for a of 7 1/2 hours with Premier Rabin and other Israeli leaders for what the secretary described as a "very full of all the elements of the viewpoint."

All sources said tonight that Rabin had stressed the need for specific and meaningful commitments from Egypt that would make a new agreement—and the Israeli public that is expected to accompany it—acceptable to the Israeli public.

"We still don't know what Egypt bars any declaration of nonbelligerency. Page 2.

concessions the Egyptians are prepared to give in exchange for another withdrawal," a senior Israeli official said after participating in the talks with the secretary. "It is hard to make any predictions about the outcome until we do."

In a speech at an official dinner in his honor tonight, Mr. Kissinger conceded that Israel was being asked to undertake "an act of faith."

In the negotiations, Mr. Kissinger said, the problem for Israel would be to "relate the tangles of territory to the intangibles of recognition and expressions of a desire for peace."

Israel is pressing for a firm Egyptian commitment not to resume fighting for at least three to five years—a condition Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has, so far, not been willing to agree to publicly. Egypt, for its part, has been demanding extensive Israeli withdrawals from strategic areas of the occupied Sinai Peninsula, including the Mitla and Gidi Passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis.

Rather than attempt to solve these differences immediately, Mr. Kissinger is using the current trip to sound out both sides on possible areas of compromise. He is scheduled to travel to Cairo for talks with President Sadat tomorrow and return here for a second round of discussions Thursday night.

He then intends to let the situation "simmer" in the words of a State Department official, before returning to the area for an intensive round of shuttle diplomacy in mid-March.

Mr. Kissinger confirmed this general strategy tonight when he emerged from the afternoon talks at Mr. Rabin's office.

"I am making no attempt at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Formal Links With Rebels
Britain Plans IRA Contact Centers

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—To safeguard and monitor the cease-fire announced Sunday, Britain will set up a network of centers to maintain contact with units of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing throughout Northern Ireland.

It remained to be seen whether Northern Ireland's Protestant groups would rebel against what some of them may see as a form of official recognition of the IRA.

Mr. Rees indicated that over the coming weeks, if the cease-fire held, the British Army's presence would become "progressively less obtrusive." This would involve reducing or ending random street and house searches, and scaling down vehicle checks and patrolling.

Prisoner Release
He was not specific on the subject of releasing the 600 prisoners held without trial under detention or interim custody orders. He said he would sign no further detention orders and that the internment would begin to be released gradually. It is widely expected that there will be an initial release of up to 100 prisoners, possibly within a week.

Eventually, he said, there could be a reduction of the army stationed in Northern Ireland to peacetime levels, and the units could return to barracks.

The British government, however, will insist that the "genuine" of the IRA cease-fire—a condition for all this to happen—would be judged not just by duration but by its depth, Mr. Rees declared.

"If people go on below the surface acquiring explosives and arms and preparing for violence at some later date, then no one will expect me to regard the cessation of violence as genuine," he said. "It means an end to bombings, murders and kidnappings, to kangaroo courts, to armed robberies and hijackings: to the horrors of which even the last few days have given us fresh examples."

In general, the promise of reduced military activity and phased-out internment was similar to what Mr. Rees offered last month, after the Provisionals had proclaimed a temporary cease-fire.

Bad Communications
They withdrew that one, claiming that the British had violated it and expressing dissatisfaction with British offers. The real problem, apart from apparent divisions among the Provisional leadership, appeared to be bad communications with the British.

Mr. Rees, whose stature has risen notably over the past two months, disclosed today that centers, to be manned by civil servants on a 24-hour basis, will be set up in various parts of Ulster, each directly linked with Mr. Rees's office.

Slayings in Ulster
BELFAST, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—A Protestant milkman was shot dead in the country village of Galvaly today—the third victim of sectarian gunmen since "peace" returned to Northern Ireland.

The shooting was presumed to be in retaliation for the deaths of two Catholics who were shot dead last night while drinking in a bar in the nearby village of Fomeroy, County Tyrone.

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Egypt Bars Declaration Against War But Would Approve Wide Demilitarization

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Egypt is ready to demonstrate its peaceful intentions by agreeing to far-reaching demilitarization measures in the Sinai, but remains adamant in its refusal to make a formal declaration of nonbelligerence, official Egyptian sources said today.

On the eve of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's arrival for talks with President Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian position may be summed up as follows, according to the sources:

• Egypt is eager to see a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, but it holds that to have any meaning the withdrawal must include the strategic mountain passes and the oil fields of Abu Rudeis.

• Such a withdrawal would remove Israeli forces far enough from the Suez Canal to permit the opening of the waterway to international shipping, including Israeli cargo aboard third-nation ships.

• The Egyptians are confident that their consultations with Syria and other Arab states have left them with all the leeway they need to negotiate a new military disengagement agreement in the Sinai. The Egyptians are determined to stay within the bounds of Arab solidarity.

• Egypt, for instance, will not agree to a freezing of the new front lines for a period of several years after the second-stage Israeli withdrawal, as has been suggested by Israeli officials. Such a freeze would be regarded by the Syrians and Palestinians—as taking Egypt out of the Arab front, and Mr. Sadat is not willing to accept this.

• Although Mr. Sadat has been asking for simultaneous Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and the West Bank of Jordan as well as in the Sinai, it is conceded here that movement on the two other fronts is more difficult. The Egyptians, therefore, are believed willing to accept an initial withdrawal limited to the Egyptian front, provided that it is understood that disengagement on the Syrian front will follow.

• Egypt will insist that whatever is agreed upon with respect to the Sinai is firmly tied into the framework of an overall settlement, including Israel's withdrawal to the lines that existed before the 1967 war and recognition of the Palestinians' right to form their own state.

• The feeling here and in other Middle Eastern capitals is that Mr. Kissinger's current mission—including the present trip and his possible return next month—must be followed by resumption of the Geneva conference and negotiations on an overall settlement.

Contrary to the Israeli view, Egypt is understood to be taking the position that the opening of the canal was not part of any tacit agreement accompanying the first stage of Israeli withdrawal a year ago.

In the Egyptian view, the first Israeli withdrawal enabled Egypt to push ahead as fast as possible in clearing the canal, making it ready for navigation and in starting reconstruction of the three large cities of Fort Said, Ismailia and Suez City.

This has been done and Egyptian officials feel that this is in itself a demonstration of peaceful intentions. They add that Mr. Sadat and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy have ruled out the actual opening of the canal while it remains "under the gun" of Israeli forces in the mountain passes a short distance away.

In general, the Egyptian position is that the new Sinai disengagement agreement must be confined to military terms, with political negotiations waiting for Geneva.

Malagasy Leader Shot in Ambush

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Malagasy military government declared martial law and a nationwide curfew today following the attempt to assassinate Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, who took over as chief of state last Wednesday.

Unofficial reports said Col. Ratsimandrava was shot and seriously wounded while being driven from the presidential offices to his private residence. The reports said he was taken to his home in critical condition, while the commanders of the nation's armed forces rushed to an emergency meeting to consider the situation.

Malagasy sources reported that Col. Ratsimandrava was caught in an ambush at a crossroads in Tananarive. The capital. The sources said two of the attackers were killed by the President's bodyguard in a gun battle following the attack. Two members of Col. Ratsimandrava's police escort were seriously wounded in the fighting.



CAIRO VIEW—A cartoon in Al-Ahram entitled "Ford Appeals to Congress to Support Kissinger," takes as its theme the karate movie "The Return of the One-Armed Swordsman" to say that Congress has amputated the secretary's right arm. The sword is designated as "the American (Middle East) Solution."

On Outlook for New Accord

Kissinger Is Still Optimistic After Discussions in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

actual negotiation on this trip," he said. "I am trying to get a full understanding of all the nuances of each side's position."

But, Mr. Kissinger added, "I wouldn't be here if I didn't think a solution was possible."

In addition to listening to the Israeli views, Mr. Kissinger is also understood to be trying to explain to Mr. Rabin and his colleagues the pressures that are

being applied on the Ford administration in the United States to avoid another Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo that would probably follow it.

To Confer With Shah
BERN, Feb. 11 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger will meet the Shah of Iran in Zurich next Tuesday, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said today.

The Shah is presently on a skiing vacation in Switzerland.

Iraq Is Said to Seek Support Of Gulf Arabs Against Iran

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Iraq is reported to be seeking a meeting of Arab countries bordering on the Persian Gulf to seek their backing against Iranian military support of Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq.

The Iraqi military command said Sunday that a soldier had been killed and two wounded by Iranian artillery fire on the border.

Western diplomats here say heavy fighting may erupt between the two countries. There is said to be evidence that Iran has been using advanced weapons, sometimes from within Iraqi territory, against Iraqi tanks and

planes that have pushed the Kurds into an area near the border with Iran.

Without Iraqi intervention, Iraqi military officials say, the rebellion would be suppressed in the spring, when the snow that now hampers armor-supported infantry operations will have melted. If the intervention continues until then, it could lead to a major conflict, Western analysts here say.

Iraq's request for an Arab meeting was made by Foreign Minister Saadun Hamadi on visits to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Kuwait last month, while the Shah of Iran was visiting Jordan and Egypt.

Mediation Sought

Saadun Hussein, deputy chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, has reportedly sought mediation of the conflict by Egypt and Jordan. Part of the dispute is over navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab, the waterway formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers as they enter the Persian Gulf. Iraq occupies the western bank and Iran the eastern bank.

Many leftist Iranian opponents of the Shah, including the exiled leadership of the Communist party, are in Iraq. Radio propaganda and some clandestine political activity are conducted against Iran from Iraq.

The Iraqis demand an end to Iranian support of the Kurdish rebels. The Iraqis, in turn, demand that the Iraqis announce their military alliance with the Soviet Union and expel the opponents of the Shah.

Too Tense to Talk

The navigation issue could be submitted to international arbitration if political relations between Iran and Iraq were less tense.

According to Western intelligence sources and reports by visitors to the Kurdish area, Iranian self-propelled artillery has moved across the border several times in recent months and fired at Iraqi positions before withdrawing.

In December, two Iraqi jet fighters were shot down while apparently flying missions against Kurdish forces in the border area. The Iraqi command said they had been hit by American-made Hawk missiles fired by Iraqis from their side of the border.

Since then, Western sources say, reports have been received through the Kurdish intelligence network that the Soviet Union has supplied Iraq with tactical ground-to-ground missiles.

Iwo Jima Remembered

PLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Feb. 11 (AP).—The cabin birthplace of one of the U.S. Marines photographed raising the American flag on Iwo Jima in 1945 will be dedicated as a national historic place March 1. The birthplace of Franklin Rumon Soules was selected by the National Registry of Historic Places.

India Given Little Oil Aid By the Arabs

Saudi Mission Fails To Make Promises

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (NYT).—India's strong support of the Arab nations has failed so far to yield substantive economic benefits, according to Indian and foreign economists.

The visit of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, underlined the fact that India had been ruled out among many oil producers. Sheikh Yamani, who left India yesterday after a five-day visit, said that Saudi Arabia would not supply oil credit to India, but he said that his nation was prepared to help finance joint industrial projects.

Essentially, numerous other oil producers have told India the same thing: credits and immediate help are out of the question, but there are possibilities for project assistance to meet India's needs. Only Iran and Iraq, among the oil producers, have taken concrete steps to help.

India, the most populated nation in the world after China, has suffered a severe economic setback in the last year because of the quadrupling of oil prices. Although numerous aid projects remain under discussion—India has strenuously stepped up its efforts in the Middle East—the Arab nations have clearly not as yet reciprocated to help meet India's pressing needs.

A Delicate Issue

The issue of Middle East aid is delicate, and few Indian officials will discuss it. But a foreign economist said, "The Arabs don't seem to be in a big rush, and they haven't come through very much, as yet. They seem to be pretty cagey about direct aid."

A knowledgeable Indian official, who was also reluctant to discuss Arab aid, said, "In terms of projects there has been no firm commitment yet on anything. But we're in various stages of negotiations. Whether any of the projects will fruitfully remain to be seen."

Although India had hoped that Saudi Arabia would supply oil at a preferential price, Sheikh Yamani ruled this out. He said at a news conference on Saturday that it was his country's policy to sell oil for hard cash, and rejected the possibility of oil for India at concessional prices. He said the Saudi policy was to have one price for every nation.

Sheikh Yamani said, however, that Saudi Arabia and India hoped to explore possible joint ventures. He mentioned pharmaceuticals and fertilizer plants, for which India could provide the manpower and the market, while Saudi Arabia would donate the resources.

An Indian official insisted that it was too early to make judgments about Arab assistance, partly because of slow decision-making in New Delhi and partly because oil producers have not yet developed institutions and bureaucracies to deal with aid.

But another Indian official, who has worked in the Persian Gulf countries, said, "These countries have a surplus of \$60 billion, and will be lucky if we get \$1 billion of it in the next few years." At this point, assistance to India from the Middle East oil producers is solely in the form of oil price concessions. Last year India received \$225 million from Iran and Iraq, according to a knowledgeable government source. Beyond these low-interest loans, the source said, there has been no flow of oil money into India, a nation that spent \$12 billion on oil imports last year. This was nearly triple the amount that was spent in 1973.

This year, according to an official, India hopes to get "marginally more" assistance in oil price concessions from Iran and Iraq.

133 Opponents Of Bhutto Have Been Arrested

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 11 (AP).—At least 133 leading members of the National Awami party and other opposition groups have been arrested since a bomb killed the senior minister of North-West Frontier Province on Saturday, according to officials.

The National Assembly passed a law last night removing the arrest immunity from members of the assembly, the Senate and provincial legislative assemblies. Officials said the government then arrested two National Awami senators and a member of the North-West Frontier's legislature. The Awami party was banned earlier yesterday and its leader, Abdul Wali Khan, arrested. He is also the leader of the opposition in the National Assembly, but the government did not want for the legislation removing his immunity.

The chief of the rightist Jamiat Islami party, Moin-ul-Haq, criticized the government crackdown on the Awami party, saying it was done without any proof of guilt.



TALL IN THE SADDLE—Texas newspaper boy Rodney Lake built this machine of parts from two bicycles, apparently to get a better view of Amarillo.

Where Leftists Appeal Sentences

Student March Dispersed At Madrid Supreme Court

MADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

Riot police today dispersed 200 students demonstrating outside the supreme court where 10 left-wing opponents of the Franco government were appealing convictions of belonging to an illegal organization.

Witnesses said that the police charged the students, demonstrating in support of the 10 men, as they marched toward the court. There were no arrests.

When the court session started, lawyers for the 10 maintained that they had been wrongly convicted. They were sentenced in December, 1973, to jail terms ranging from 12 to 20 years for unlawful assembly and belonging to an illegal association.

Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, a former education minister who is now in the opposition, represented the chief defendant, Marcelino Camacho, 56, who is said to be the founder of the underground trade union organization Comisiones Obreras.

Mr. Ruiz-Gimenez said that Mr. Camacho, who was sentenced to 20 years in jail, was wrongly convicted of being a member of an illegal organization because the Comisiones had never been declared illegal by any written law. He and other defense lawyers based their appeal on three main points:

• That the trial should have

been postponed when the death of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco was announced, to avoid the highly charged atmosphere in which it was conducted. The men's trial began on the day that Mr. Carrero Blanco was assassinated.

• That no proof was given in court of an illegal meeting and that the only evidence came from police statements.

• That the court refused to hear several witnesses called to testify and therefore there should be a retrial.

Dozens of trade union, civil rights and legal observers from Europe and the United States have come to Madrid for the trial.

The supreme court was not expected to make a ruling before tomorrow, legal sources said.

The hearing was held during widespread labor unrest in Spain. Thousands of workers are on strike for higher wages and improved working conditions, among them hundreds of stage, television and cinema celebrities.

In the northern industrial town of Pamplona, dozens of priests have been fined and jailed by the government for supporting strikers in church sermons and refusing to pay fines.

Outside a Pamplona church yesterday police dispersed dozens of demonstrators demanding their release.

Spanish Warships Leave Enclaves Claimed by Morocco

MADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

Spanish warships sailed out of Ceuta and Melilla on the North African coast today after a show of force against Moroccan claims to the two Spanish enclaves.

A navy spokesman said that most of the ships were returning to their bases but that others would remain at sea for maneuvers. He declined to say where they would be held.

The warships sailed into Ceuta and Melilla Saturday after Morocco asked the UN Decolonization Committee to discuss the status of Spanish territories on the Moroccan coast.

The fleet comprised four destroyers, two submarines and three troop transports carrying two marine battalions and three helicopter squadrons.

The fleet was sent to the Moroccan coast after a cabinet meeting in Madrid presided over by the head of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The government announced after the meeting that it would take all legitimate measures necessary to defend its territories on the Moroccan coast, which Spain has held for centuries. Officers of the fleet were given a warm welcome in Ceuta and Melilla, which have a predominantly Spanish population of about 150,000. Other Spanish territories claimed by Morocco are the offshore Chafarinas Islands and the islets of Alhucemas and Penon de Velez.

Municipal officials of Ceuta and Melilla have also received a donation from Spain to finance the building of new sports facilities.

The gifts of more than 14 million pesetas (about \$250,000) were allocated at the same cabinet meeting which decided to take a firm stand against the Moroccan claims, informed sources said.

Russia Ratifies Toxin Arms Ban

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).

The Soviet Union today ratified the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons, Tass reported.

The decree on ratification was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). The convention was signed in Moscow, Washington and London in April, 1972, by 109 states.

President Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko hailed the ratification, Tass said. The convention has already been ratified by the United States. It will come into force when Britain makes the formal ratification.

Hardly of Major Proportions

Annual Phnom Penh Exodus Of Foreigners Begins Early

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Every year, a number of foreigners leave Phnom Penh for the insurgents' annual dry-season offensive, and almost all come back when the easy life becomes possible again.

This year, the exodus has begun a little earlier than usual, but that is at least partly because the city's power supply has been cut drastically to save fuel, and some of the foreigners are getting irritable and querulous over the loss of the use of their air conditioners and electric fridges.

It could hardly be called a major exodus this year—a few hundred French women and children, some Vietnamese returning to Saigon, partly for the Tet holidays, a handful of Japanese, a handful of Americans—just enough to start the usual ripple of nervousness in the rest of the foreign community. The foreigners' behavior has almost no effect on the Cambodians.

This year, as in 1973 and last year, almost all the departing foreigners are going only as far as Saigon, Bangkok or Vietnam, Laos, to wait out events.

Diplomats wonder. Some diplomats are asking, as they have done every year, whether it isn't really different this time.

There are differences this year that have contributed to a certain measure of pessimism about the future of the U.S.-backed government of Marshal Lon Nol.

One is the U.S. Congress, which seems determined to limit military aid to Cambodia, and may not grant any of the supplemental \$200 million President Ford has asked for this fiscal year. The other is the Mekong River, the last major supply line open to Phnom Penh. The insurgents are in control of perhaps as much as two-thirds of the 60 miles of the river from Phnom Penh to the South Vietnamese border.

Some shipping sources here said that the Mekong situation is hopeless. The Pentagon announced today that an airlift from Thailand, run by a U.S. civilian contractor, would be doubled in the next few days, to 20 flights daily. Phnom Penh had been dependent on the river route for 80 per cent of its food, fuel and munitions, and if efforts to reopen the river fail, the only apparent alternative to get supplies here is a huge airlift by the U.S. Air Force.

Fighting Declines
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 11 (AP).—Fighting dropped to its lowest level in six weeks around Phnom Penh today but both sides were reported missing troops around the lower Mekong River, military sources said.

Government forces were preparing to launch a major operation. The question that her last ship posed for her party whether the police should have the right of conscription, a spirited identification with middle class that makes her popular with her own side, appeal to British voters as a whole. Most of them, she said, are neither Conservatives nor middle class.

Another difficulty that came up is that Mrs. Heath is the first leader of the Conservative party since Mr. Chamberlain who have no experience in foreign affairs. Labor party strategists have been hoping they would win, on the strength of a calculation that it would prove the easiest Conservative to beat.

McGovern Seeks Ban on Advisers For Asian Forces

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday he will introduce a bill to forbid the use of American advisers for "military, paramilitary, police or other security or intelligence forces" in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Such a prohibition already exists regarding Cambodia as part of the Paris peace accord. Sen. McGovern said in a Senate speech, but the principle also should be written into U.S. law.

Sen. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, said the bill was prompted partly by Vice-President Rockefeller's efforts to win approval for \$300 million in supplemental aid for Vietnam.

Sen. McGovern predicted Mr. Rockefeller would try to place the blame for failure of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia on Congress for refusing to allocate enough money for military support.

"Let them call it blame," he said. "I call it credit. For it will mean that the Congress and the country have moved toward common sense recognition that we cannot indefinitely provide arms for continued killing in Vietnam."

Doctors Try to Fight Heart Attack Rate

(Continued from Page 1)
in dying, but it's hard to stop smoking."

Doctors have suggested that one lesson of the program may be to indicate that physical activity is a subordinate factor in preventing heart disease when the primary risk elements are present. There is an effort to check out the behavior of the more sedentary Egyptians against their active neighbors. But already doctors here believe that if good physical condition

generally helps the men of the community recover from an initial attack, it neither prevents nor reduces the severity of others.

Dr. Martti Karvonen, the surgeon general of the Finnish Army, who has been involved in the WHO program, was asked if he thought it might become a model for community heart disease treatment elsewhere.

"Great Cooperation"
"Very frankly," he said, "the American physicians who have

come to study with us say they doubt they could get as good cooperation from the population as we have. We ran a study in common with the U.S. and while we had 90 per cent cooperation, the American's were only about 50 per cent.

"Obviously, if you're doing a little bit every day, the motivation. But I think Americans are more open to change than we are. If they got properly scared they could change around very quickly on the food habits."

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مكتبة الشعب

Schlesinger Report Suggests U.S., Soviet Missile Restraint

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that the United States planned to build up to the strategic defense levels permitted by the SALT agreement unless the Soviet Union showed restraint in its strategic programs. They currently have the initiative and it is up to them to decide how much additional arms the two sides should put into these programs, Mr. Schlesinger said in the annual message statement presented to Congress.

New Army Offers College Study to Recruits

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Army has begun an educational program that will enable recruits to complete up to two years of college credit during a two-year enlistment. The program, Army Help for Education and Development, or AHEAD, will be conducted in partnership with more than 800 colleges and universities. Sen. Fred Weyand, the army chief of staff, in an order dated Feb. 25, 1974, said the program was aimed at "the young man or woman who is highly motivated and college-oriented."

The latest Department of Defense figures show that for the first half of the fiscal year 1975, high school graduates made up 10 percent of the enlistees in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. In enlistment, the recruits are offered a choice of any of the participating colleges. The selected institution, or "home college," opens a file on the student and assigns a counselor while he is in service.

After 6 months, during which the recruit completes basic training and acquires an MOS (military occupation skill) classification, the recruit sees the education-center counselor on his post. The home college tells the recruit what courses are available at the university or college nearest the post. When the course is successfully completed, the student notifies the home college and the credits count toward a degree there.

At the end of a three-year enlistment, the student can return to the college to complete his education under the GI bill. A veteran, he is entitled to 45 months of GI bill benefits, or approximately \$8,000. The service does not expect the AHEAD program to curtail military training. Those who enroll in full-time soldiers and 6-month students, Army posts units will, however, adjust training and work schedules so that college assignments may be made.

EC Doctors Free to Practice in Any of 9 Nations Next Year

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Belgium in 1976, doctors throughout the nine-nation European Economic Community will have complete freedom to work wherever they like in the EEC. Mutual recognition of diplomas and acceptance of the principle of doctors' rights of establishment were agreed on today by the EEC foreign ministers.

Yalta Talks Ailed by Pravda

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Yalta, marking the 30th anniversary of the Yalta Conference, today the meeting of international problems he resolved provided there he would do so. An article on the conference, which Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met Feb. 4-11, 1945, was part of a Soviet campaign commemorating the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Peru Death Toll 86

LIMA, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The military government of Peru said yesterday that 86 persons died and 283 were wounded in civil disturbances last week.



Associated Press
An employee pointing to hole in ceiling of vault from which burglars took about three tons of coins.

N.Y. Thieves Get 3 Tons of Coins, 3 Trucks to Haul Them Away

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Burglars took \$127,000 in quarters and dimes from the city's parking meter headquarters over the weekend. They also stole three trucks to haul off their three tons of loot. They broke into the offices in Manhattan and cut a hole in a vault with a blowtorch.

Reversing Ford's Priorities Democratic Senators Ready Alternate U.S. Economic Plan

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Senate Democrats have been given the draft of a comprehensive economic-energy plan that reverses President Ford's priorities and calls for an economic stimulus to precede any drastic moves to reduce energy use.

The draft plan, which will be discussed by a task force of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee tomorrow, bars higher duties on foreign oil or anything but a standby, emergency allocation and rationing plan. But it envisages a multibillion-dollar program to speed energy conservation and development, to be financed by a retail gasoline tax that will increase from 1 cent to 10 cents a gallon as the economy recovers and unemployment drops.

The policy statement calls for minor modifications in Mr. Ford's tax cut and rebate plans but would extend some of the reductions on a long-term or permanent basis. It allows for deficits totaling slightly over \$100 billion in this and the next fiscal year, compared to \$86 billion in the Ford budget.

The product of almost three weeks of staff work, the draft plan is intended as a guide to congressional committees, and as an answer to the White House charge that the Democrats have no alternative to Mr. Ford's energy and economic proposals. "This is the first working document that compares in comprehensiveness with the Ford plan," a Senate source said. "Once it is accepted, we should be able to negotiate successfully with the White House."

The plan was drafted for an ad hoc committee appointed by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and headed by Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I. The basic difference between the plan and the Ford budget is a \$12-billion reduction in 1974 income taxes, the amount suggested by Mr. Ford, but with more of the reductions going to low and middle income taxpayers, and paid by single checks in May or June, rather than in the two installments proposed by Mr. Ford.

Rejection of Mr. Ford's 5 percent cap on social security and other retirement benefits and, instead, acceleration of the full 8.5 percent increase from July 1 retroactively to Jan. 1, 1975.

Ford Releasing \$2 Billion for Road Building

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11 (AP).—President Ford announced today he is releasing up to \$2 billion of impounded interstate highway funds as an anti-recession move.

Mr. Ford told a joint session of the Kansas Legislature that the money "can be put to immediate use." The Department of Transportation estimated that the funds would create 125,000 jobs in construction and related industries. A spokesman said the money would be made available to the states on a first-come, first-served basis.

"We're just saying come and get it, it's here," the spokesman said. "All the contracts you have to sign, we'll approve. The bid's off." He estimated that the jobs created will have a payroll of \$1 billion over the life of highway contracts the money will pay for.

19 Airlines Prepare Plea On Kickbacks

Atlantic Carriers Admit Illegal Action
By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Nineteen of the 23 major foreign and U.S. airlines that fly between the United States and Europe agreed yesterday to admit to federal prosecutors that they had given illegal kickbacks to travel agents and passengers. The written agreement, part of a plea-bargaining arrangement between the airline and the federal government, was expected to be the next-to-last step in an almost two-year federal grand jury investigation of widespread airline kickbacks. Such kickbacks, in the form of rebates or improper discounts, are said by airline sources to involve tens of millions of dollars yearly.

In letters submitted to David Trager, the U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York, the 19 airlines agreed to provide evidence, and to plead no contest, or no contest, to five counts of illegal rebating or conspiracy to rebate.

Each airline, as a corporation, is subject to criminal fines of up to \$25,000. However, under the agreement, which airline executives asserted had been accepted orally by Mr. Trager's staff, employees of the airlines would be exempt from prosecution.

"Best Efforts" The 19 airlines pledged to apply their "best efforts" in the next few months to negotiate a separate civil consent decree promising not to make such rebates in the future.

Justice Department officials have indicated that an airline settlement offer along the lines of the one submitted yesterday would be a satisfactory resolution of the investigation, Mr. Trager, however, declined to comment on the matter yesterday.

The participants are reported to include all of the major transatlantic airlines, such as Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, Air France and British Airways. Four airlines that refused to be a party to the agreement, and that could face separate prosecution by the Justice Department, are Aeroflot, the Soviet airline; Czechoslovak Airlines; Pakistan International Airlines and Irish International Airlines.

Ready for Flight, Cosmonauts and Astronauts Say

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP).—American astronauts and Russian cosmonauts said yesterday that they are ready for their joint space mission in July and see no safety hazards despite earlier problems with the Soviet Soyuz craft.

"All the problems of Soyuz-11 have easily been taken care of," cosmonaut Valery Kubasov told a news conference. "The success of our flights since then, including Soyuz-17 which landed (Sunday), answers the questions you have asked. Our spacecraft is ready for the flight."

Three Soyuz-11 cosmonauts died in 1971 when their spacecraft suddenly depressurized during re-entry. The cosmonauts and astronauts have been learning one another's language. Asked if they were proficient enough to conduct the mission, cosmonaut Alexei Leonov smiled and said in perfect English: "We understand each other very well."

Astronaut Thomas Stafford gave the same response in Russian.

400 French Scientists Oppose New A-Plants

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—About 400 French scientists yesterday signed an appeal condemning plans to build several nuclear power stations in France by 1985. They questioned the safety of the stations, which they said would create many risks to the environment.

Safer Sterilization Method For Women Developed in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A new surgical technique for the sterilization of women was described here yesterday as offering greater safety and convenience than conventional methods.

The operation, which can be done under local anesthesia, was described by doctors from the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital. The method has been developed and tested with aid from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

At a news conference here, the doctors said the method appeared to be effective, safe and simple and would seldom require the patient to be in the hospital for more than a few hours. The actual operation requires only a small incision in the abdomen and can be done in 10 to 15 minutes, they said.

Its main advantage, according to Dr. Theodore King, director of obstetrics and gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is its safety. More than 300 such operations have been done at Johns Hopkins within the last year and more than 600 in South Korea and the Philippines. The principal side effects have been a few wound infections and abscesses.

Since neither the ring nor the clip damages the tube, it might prove easier than with conventional methods to restore the passageway if the woman later decides she wants to regain fertility. Dr. King said, however, that this possibility is unproven and that no woman should ask for any sterilization procedure unless she intended it to be permanent.

French Nun Beatified

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI beatified Sister Marie Eugénie Milleret de Bro, founder of the French missionary order of Sisters of the Assumption, in a special ceremony Sunday in St. Peter's Basilica.

Kashmir Leader, India in Accord

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Indian Cabinet yesterday approved a compromise accord designed to end 28 years of political strife in Kashmir, government officials said today. The accord, negotiated between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah of Kashmir, was finalized by the Political Affairs Committee. According to the agreement, Abdullah will drop his demand for a plebiscite among the predominantly Muslim Kashmiris to determine if they wish to remain part of India, merge with Pakistan or become independent. Sheikh Abdullah was named chief minister of Kashmir state and will take office Feb. 24.

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Cannes
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Cavour Hotel
Mannin Hotel
Touring Hotel
Jolly-Präsident Hotel
Aeroflot-Fiera
Maggiolinia Night Club
Firenze
Angelo American Hotel
Pazzokvsky Bar
13 Gabbri Restaurant
Mogliano Vaneeto
Villa Condulmer Hotel
San Remo
Royal Hotel
Pescia d'Oro Restaurant
Au Rendez-Vous Restaurant
Ai Pesci Vivi Restaurant
Casino Municipale
Astoria Hotel
Treviso
Alfredo Restaurant
Carletta Restaurant
Al Fogher Restaurant
Baccherie Restaurant
Cassale
Benvenuto Restaurant
Rapallo
Excelsior-Kursaal Hotel
Bristol Hotel
Sestri Levante
Piscina dei Castelli Night Club
Kon Tiki Restaurant Bar
SPAIN
Valladolid
Hotel Conde Ansuraz
El Conde Restaurant
Restaurante Meson de los Vientos
Londo Club
San Sebastian
Cafeteria Dover
Cafeteria Kansas
Cafeteria Resaca
Zaragoza
Bar Euroamor
Bar Amaya
Vendrell
Cafeteria Capri
Segur de Calafell
Bar Club 62
Leon
Hotel Conde Luna
Meson Conde Luna Restaurant
Conde Luna Cafeteria
Salamanca
Hotel Monterey
Monterrey Cafeteria
Daniel's Club
Segovia
Restaurante Meson
Casa Duque
Puerto Christo
Restaurante El Patio
Costa del Sol
Playamar Resort
San Antonio/ibiza
Hotel Palmyra
SWITZERLAND
Basel
Hotel Alban-Ambassador
Hotel Euler
Chez Alain
Club 59
Dancing Clara
Nelson Pub
Warrack Pub
Margina/V5
Hostellerie Bellevue
Nidau/BS
Sudhaus Hotel
St. Moritz/GR
Palace Hotel
Hotel Kulm
Hotel Savaria
Hotel Monopole
Vaduz/F.L.
Hotel Raul
Verbier
Hotel du Parc
Le Farinet
Bellinzona
Albergo Unione
Gambinus
UNITED KINGDOM
London
The Carlton Tower Hotel
The White Elephant Club
Claridges
Inn-On-The-Park
The Savoy Hotel
The Dorchester Hotel
The Grenadier
NETHERLANDS
Volendam
Hotel Spaander
Schiphol Airport
Arthur Framer
Hilton Hotel
Den Helder
Forest Hotel

Benefits Plan In U.S. Sound, Officials Say

They Issue Defense Of Social Security

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—The social security system is sound and healthy despite reports of serious financial problems, according to five former secretaries of health, education and welfare, and three former social security commissioners, who have come to the defense of the program.

The eight are co-signers of a report, issued yesterday, titled "Social Security: A Sound and Durable Institution of Great Value."

Wilbur Cohen, HEW secretary from 1968 to 1969, told newsmen that older Americans have no reason to fear their checks will stop and younger citizens should not worry that 20 or 30 years hence there will be no money left.

A report by a government advisory council, due to be presented to Congress in a few weeks, says that by 1976 social security can expect to be paying out about \$7 billion more than it takes in through payroll deductions.

Anticipated Income Cut

For years, social security has operated on a pay-as-you-go basis, with payments matching revenues. Now that inflation, unemployment and a declining birthrate have cut anticipated income, it may have to find other sources of revenue. But, despite the fears of critics, it is not about to collapse, its defenders declared.

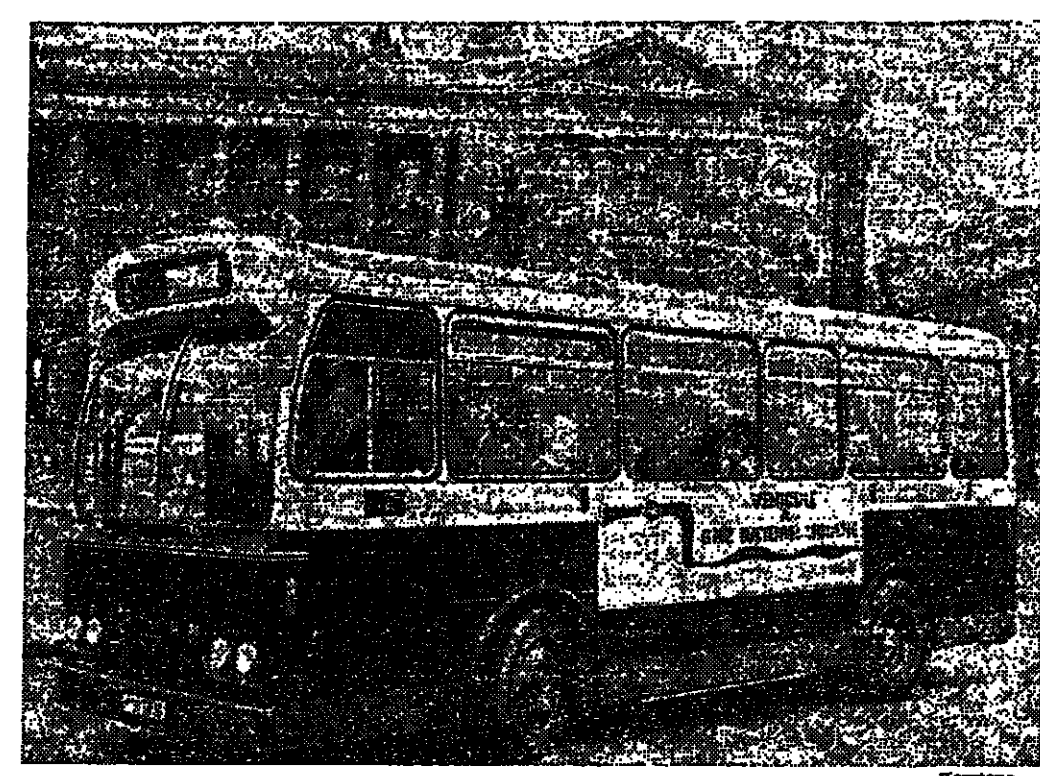
The report initiated by Mr. Cohen assailed what it called a "rash of newspaper and magazine articles" declaring that social security is "bankrupt or doomed to collapse or a deception foisted upon the American public." It called these attacks a disservice to the nation.

Mr. Cohen, who now teaches a graduate course in social security at the University of Michigan, said that after only five publications carried his rebuttal, he decided to draft a "white paper."

He was joined by former HEW secretaries Elliot Richardson, John Gardner, Robert Finch and Arthur Flemming, together with the three surviving former social security commissioners, Robert Ball, William Mitchell and Charles Schottland.

Annual social security outlays now run about \$60 billion a year. The 30.8 million recipients will continue to get their checks—although perhaps not as much as anticipated this year.

President Ford has called for a 5-per-cent ceiling on annual cost-of-living increases built into social security and now running about 12 per cent.



TRIAL RUN—Three city buses equipped to burn liquefied natural gas will be tried out in Paris. Reportedly its use in the diesel engines is more economical, cuts down on atmospheric pollution and permits quieter operation of the buses.

U.S. Ex-Army Aviators Help Form Copter Force for Iran

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Recently retired U.S. Army aviators working for a private American company run by their former commanding officer are providing the Shah of Iran's army with the latest tactical training in combat helicopter assault warfare.

Veterans of the 10-year attempt to perfect air-mobile warfare in Vietnam, these officers are part of a 1,500-man U.S. civilian force assembled in Iran in the last 18 months by Maj. Gen. Deik Oden, formerly the commanding general of the Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said in his annual defense report today that the Pentagon is urging Iranian as well as Saudi Arabian governments "to hire U.S. civilian technicians to the greatest extent possible" to ease requirements for U.S. military trainers.

Out in Assignments

In the report, prepared before the program for Iran and a similar program to train Saudi Arabian National Guard troops to protect oil fields became widely known, Mr. Schlesinger said that the United States is trying to cut back the number of military men assigned to advisory groups around the world under various aid and sales programs.

He said that there are 663 U.S.

News Arrives Late in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11 (AP).—Lloyd Robertson, Canadian Broadcasting Corp. announcer, signed off his national newscast with a line that had a familiar ring for many Vancouver viewers.

"That's the news for Monday, Feb. 11," he said. Unfortunately, it was Monday, Feb. 10, and the entire newscast was a week old.

The Vancouver newscast is three hours behind the original in Toronto and CBC spokesman said there was a mixup in tapes.

The Vancouver newscast is three hours behind the original in Toronto and CBC spokesman said there was a mixup in tapes.

U.S. Approves 'Morning After' Birth Control Pill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The nation's first "morning after" birth control pill has been given formal approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency said the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol) is usually effective in preventing pregnancy if two 25-milligram tablets are taken twice a day for five days, within 24 hours and no later than 72 hours after intercourse.

One company already has applied for permission to market DES as a post-coital contraceptive when the new approval takes effect March 7. The drug also is used to treat certain kinds of cancer and to speed growth in beef cattle.

Perfected in Vietnam

U.S. Army officers familiar with American training techniques said that they include combat assaults in coordination with ground troops similar to those perfected in Vietnam, acclimating troops to air movement, formation flying and special training for gunships including assault fire and attacking guarded objectives.

Gen. Oden picked many of his force from his own staff at Fort Rucker. "The last 15 years of retirees from Fort Rucker are over there with him," said the officers who first revealed the extent of the Oden mission to Iran.

The general served as commanding officer of the U.S. Support Command in Vietnam in 1964 and 1965, when he began developing helicopter assault techniques later incorporated into the Army aviation inventory.

Gen. Oden's Iranian force began as a small team in mid-1973 and increased rapidly last year when the first shipments of the twin-engine Sea Cobra attack helicopter began arriving. The Iranian government ordered 302 of these helicopters.

Bell Helicopter continues to recruit former military men through advertising in newspapers near Army bases.

The testing was suspended last July after civil-rights lawyers successfully fought for abolition of the drug-testing method.

A spokesman for U.S. Army, Europe, said the Army "will resume urine testing for drug abuse on Feb. 24." However, unlike the system under the old urine tests, a soldier found by this method to be a drug user cannot be given a dishonorable discharge, the spokesman said.

Russia, China Aim Rivalry At Japanese

Soviet Envoy Presses Tokyo on Peking Pact

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—The Soviet Union and China have begun to focus their diplomatic sights on Japan in their continuing competition with each other.

The Soviet ambassador to Tokyo, Oleg Troyanovsky, added the latest thrust in the struggle by submitting a diplomatically worded, but surprising, request that Japan hold off on signing a planned treaty of peace and friendship with Peking.

The request, revealed in Japanese newspapers and confirmed by officials at the Foreign Ministry, brought a rebuff from Premier Takeo Miki in parliament. Asked about the Soviet envoy's request, which was made to Shunshiro Shima, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, last week, Mr. Miki said:

"The treaty of peace and friendship was not only agreed upon in the joint communiqué [which established diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972] but has been supported by a unanimous resolution of the parliament. We will proceed upon our own independent judgment. If negotiations with China reach a conclusion, we shall not waver."

"Unfavorable Reaction"

Mr. Troyanovsky was reported to have told Mr. Shima, senior party leader, who supported Mr. Miki as the party's choice for premier in December, that the pending Japan-China treaty would have "an unfavorable reaction" on Japan's relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet envoy also repeated a Soviet proposal that Japan and the Soviet Union postpone a World War II peace treaty and, instead, conclude a treaty of "friendship and goodwill." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made the proposal to Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in an effort to sidestep Japan's claims for four northern islands seized by the Soviet Union after the war.

Mr. Miyazawa rejected the proposal, which was made to him during his visit to Moscow last month, and Mr. Shima repeated the rejection.

Japanese diplomats viewed the new Soviet thrust as a countermove to a similarly surprising move by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai toward Japan. The Chinese approach was made during a visit to Peking by Shigeru Hori, a senior Liberal Democratic politician who has not been regarded as sympathetic to China in the past.

A Talk With Chou

Mr. Hori, who was in Peking at the time that Mr. Miyazawa was in Moscow, gave an account of his visit to China in the current issue of the weekly Post magazine. Mr. Hori reported that Mr. Chou, with whom he talked in a hospital for 70 minutes, said that he "could understand the special deep relations that had grown up between Japan and the United States because of the process of history that followed World War II."

"I think Japan and the United States should develop even more intimate ties," Mr. Hori quoted Mr. Chou as telling him.

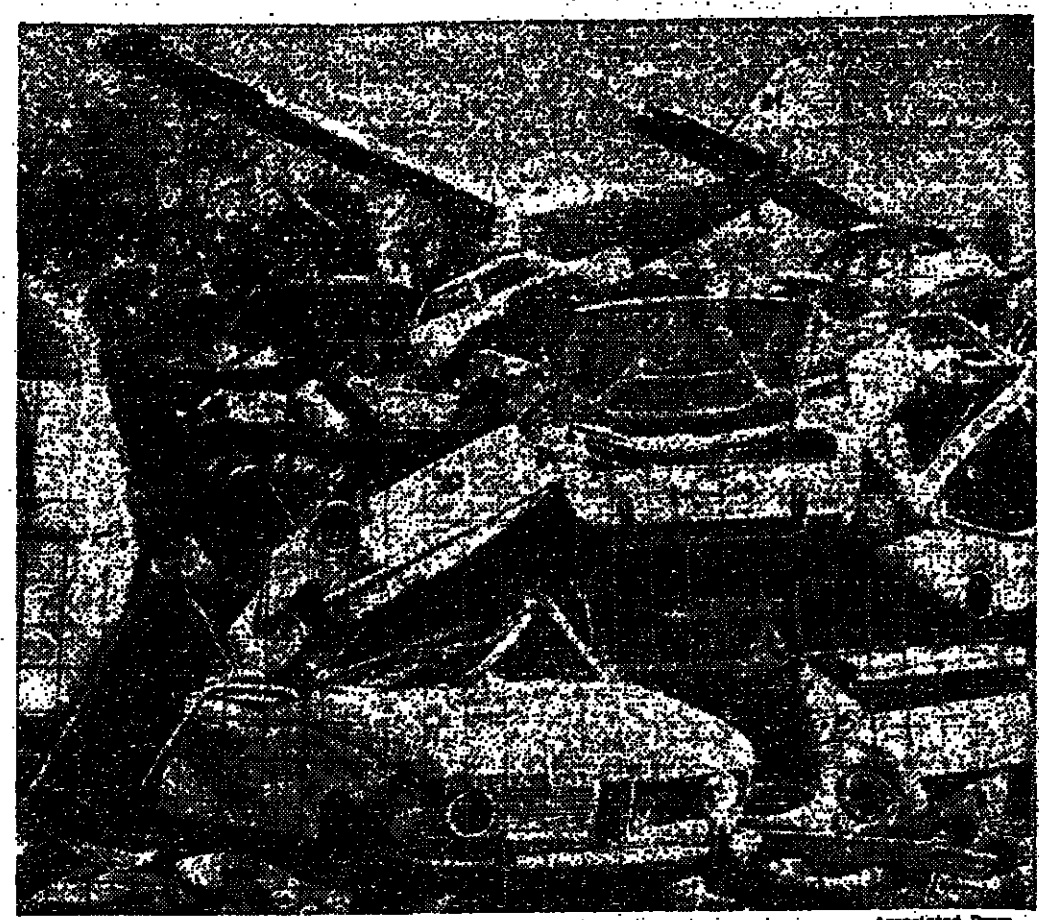
Mr. Chou also reportedly told Mr. Hori that he had scolded Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last year for spending too little time meeting Japanese officials.

"You should extend the time you spend in Tokyo," Mr. Chou said he told Mr. Kissinger, according to Mr. Hori.

Mr. Hori also said Mr. Chou told him China thought it "only natural" that Japan should maintain self-defense forces.

Mr. Chou's reported statements created a sensation here. For years China had attacked alleged Japanese militarism and issued declarations that U.S. imperialism was "the common enemy of the peoples of Japan and China."

—Los Angeles Times.



SMASH LANDING—Worn out light plane stacked atop junked automobiles in Freiburg, West Germany, waiting its turn to be smashed and baled into scrap.

Turkish Army in Firm Control

Economic Future of Northern Cyprus Bleak

By Henry Kamm

NICOSIA (NYT).—The Turkish Army rules northern Cyprus with a strong hand, raising doubts even among Turkish Cypriots about its willingness to yield territory or control.

The military men rule in a restrictive and secretive atmosphere, drastically curbing access to the territory they control. They rule over a once-flourishing region that was devastated or depopulated by the war last summer and that shows little evidence of progress toward recovery.

In a week spent on the island this correspondent was allowed to interview Lt. Gen. Bedrettin Demirel, commander in chief, and to travel with an attentive escort to the eastern flank of the Turkish-held region and to the western region—all on a pass signed by the mysterious Standard-Bearer, the otherwise nameless chief

of the Turkish-Cypriot underground fighters and Turkish military security.

Although Gen. Demirel has remained here after he commanded one of the invading divisions last

July, he had received neither foreign diplomats nor journalists. Similarly, requests for permission to travel beyond the seaside town of Kyrenia, 18 miles from the capital, and its immediate environs, had been routinely refused.

Despite the unusual privileges accorded, travel and, conversely, military security that few facts emerged. While Gen. Demirel, head of the autonomous Turkish-Cypriot administration, and other officials predicted a prosperous future, they were unable to present evidence.

A wide range of impartial observers—diplomats and foreign residents—believe that northern Cyprus, before the war, the most flourishing region, is heading for long-term stagnation. The reasons, frequently cited, are lack of capital, technical skill and manpower, the bleak outlook in a political settlement and the threat to economic development inherent in a heavy, security-minded military presence.

"There is no difference on politics between the military and myself," Mrs. Demirel said in an interview. "But in day-to-day affairs it is only natural when you have a big military presence, you get in each other's way."

Speaking of the major source of foreign revenue, tourism, a Turkish-Cypriot director of planning and coordination, Ali Orhan, said that in addition to the great difficulties of loss of northern Cyprus did not have the right atmosphere for foreign visitors.

Hotels Empty

For the time being the dozens of hotels that have sprung up in Cyprus were opened to international tourism with independent in 1960. Few were badly damaged by the fighting, but many have been looted since. Those that have opened, under managers imported from Turkey, are nearly empty.

Many villages stood deserted, mute evidence of population change. Of 180,000 in 1960, only 15,000 remain in the north. And 30,000 to 40,000 Turks from Greek-held south have come north to replace Greeks who have left.

Eleven thousand more Turks from the south, who took refuge at a British military base, began moving to Turkey and Cyprus beginning to arrive in the north. The Turkish side, however, eventually 13,000 still in the north will be allowed by the Greeks to move north. The population, even if the Turk return some 40 per cent of the territory, they hold, is likely to remain.

The Turkish resettlers, as they have been called, have been living in the region that now the Turkish Cypriots have moved into houses vacated by Greeks, often better than the abandoned by Turks. They have been improved with equipment taken from other houses.

The many British-owned houses in northern Cyprus have been thoroughly looted at those of the Greeks. Looking in particular at a tentative on Sundays, when people from the Turkish sector of Nicosia join in.

Opposition Says Vote in S. Korea Already Is Rigged

SEOUL, Feb. 11 (AP).—South Korean political opposition forces today charged the government with already rigging a national referendum tomorrow called as a test of confidence in the one-man rule of Chung Hae Park.

They also pledged to boycott the vote on which Mr. Park has said he is staking his political life.

Kim Dae Jung, who was defeated by Mr. Park in the 1971 presidential race, and Yang Il Dong, head of the Democratic Unification party, said that the government already has prepared figures for voter turnout and affirmative votes regardless of actual results.

Mr. Park has called the referendum to decide whether the people want the abolition of his 1972 martial law constitution as demanded by his opponents.

Mendel Fisher Dies; A Zionist Leader

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Mendel Fisher, 77, a major figure in the activities of the Jewish National Fund of America—the land-development arm of the World Zionist Organization—died yesterday.

He served as executive director of the fund for more than 25 years. Under his direction it collected millions of dollars, which were used for land reclamation and reforestation in Israel.

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The Year of the Cat

To much of the world outside Vietnam, the advent of Tet, the lunar new year holiday, recalls that February of 1968 when a massive offensive by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units brought the full realization that the struggle in South Vietnam was not a matter of guerrilla skirmishes, but a war indeed. Militarily, those attacks might be termed a failure; psychologically the impact was great, and for the North Vietnamese, advantageous.

Now there is another Tet in Vietnam. As the Year of the Tiger gives way to the Year of the Cat, the name is illusory; any wishful thought that the "tiger" which slew so many Vietnamese in the past year will necessarily become domesticated in the year ahead is contradicted by too many harsh facts. President Thieu himself has warned that the future will bring "even greater difficulties" than the past, and for him, as well as for the Vietnamese people, there seems every reason to believe that this is true.

Thieu faces growing unrest in South Vietnam as well as greater aggressiveness from the North, while the United States is again weighing, uneasily, its responsibilities in this context. The opposition in South Vietnam is derived from many woes—the corruption and authoritarianism of government, no less than the weariness of so many years of war. The mood of Hanoi is far

more difficult to assess; that North Vietnam and the southern rebels aligned with it are still disciplined, still determined, can only be judged by the action of their forces in the field.

It does not seem likely that Congress will meet what Thieu, and the Washington administration, consider necessary aid for the continuing struggle. Whether this attitude would change were Thieu to step down, or be deposed, seems doubtful. The United States is still licking the wounds—moral, physical and economic—which it received in Vietnam, and is not inclined to add to any of them.

The real problem of the Thieu opponents is what they would substitute for his rule, in terms of domestic administration and resistance to the northern foe. It is far from clear that any successor to Thieu would be able to reach a compromise with the enemy in the field, or control those forces at home which, through venality or mere inefficiency, have brought South Vietnam to its present critical stage.

It might, for South Vietnam, be worth the risk of chaos to seek a new government. But, whatever course events may take in the coming year, it holds no promise of becoming a purring tabby. This, for a land which has already suffered too much, threatens to be the year of the snarling wildcat.

SALT Opportunity...

President Ford's instructions to American negotiators to seek a nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union based on the high Vladivostok ceilings, leaving reductions from those levels to a subsequent negotiation, is only half the directive that is needed. Without agreement for restraint on both sides in the deployment of MIRV (multiple warhead) missiles, future efforts at meaningful cutbacks may be frustrated.

Arms control agreements that are not pressed close to conclusion this year will probably be delayed for several years. The presidential election year of 1978 is not conducive to major negotiations.

Soviet deployment of its big, new ICBMs, carrying an average of five MIRV multiple warheads each, could proceed at a rate of 200 or more a year. By the end of 1978, with at least 800 MIRV-tipped ICBMs carrying 4,000 powerful, more accurate warheads, the Soviet Union would have a high-confidence "first strike" capability against the 1,054 American land-based missiles.

A surprise attack by little more than half the Soviet force could threaten to destroy the bulk of America's ICBMs, leaving the

other half of the Soviet MIRV force in its silos to deter American capability would increase the menace of "crisis instability"—fear on both sides that in a crisis the other might shoot first.

The real task of arms control this year, far more important than buttoning up the Vladivostok understanding, is to slow down MIRV missile deployment to a rate that keeps open the chances of preventing a Soviet—and American—"first strike" capability.

The concept of "restraint" as against "reductions" is not new. When the second stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) began two years ago, the Soviet Union urged "restraint" on the United States in building new generations of weapons—particularly giant Trident nuclear missile submarines and super-sound B-1 strategic bombers—as a means of limiting the qualitative arms race. But the Soviet Union reportedly never indicated what restraints it might offer in return and serious negotiation on this proposal never materialized.

...And Danger

Now, it is the United States that is asking the Soviet Union to limit the "pace" of deployment of a new generation of strategic offensive weapons—the Soviet Union's first MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Otherwise, President Ford has warned, the United States will take matching action.

The danger is that this warning once again will not lead to serious negotiations. Each side is always glad to have unilateral restraint by the other, but mutual restraint at any point has been difficult to achieve. The alternative, as in the Vladivostok agreement, has been to establish high numerical ceilings which permit the military on both sides to complete their already planned programs for six to eight years ahead. Such agreements do not impose significant arms control.

American deployment of MIRV missiles has been the chief motor in the strategic arms race since August, 1968, when President Johnson authorized the first MIRV flight tests, partly as a "bargaining chip" in the projected SALT talks. Those talks were delayed for a year by the Nixon administration while it pressed ahead with MIRV deployment.

It hardly seems reasonable for the United

States now to ask the Soviet Union, which has just begun to deploy its first MIRVs, to restrain itself—unless the United States were to offer sufficient restraint in its own programs. There is no evidence of such an offer.

The United States has virtually completed its Minuteman-3 program. The Poseidon program is being pressed forward, as is the Trident submarine, to lift American MIRV missiles from 800 to the 1,320 permitted by the Vladivostok understanding. The \$76 million B-1 bomber is approaching the production phase.

Instead of offering restraint in any of these on-going programs, Washington seems to be building a case for new programs if the Soviet Union deploys the 1,320 land-based MIRV missiles which Vladivostok permits. Those new programs would replace every MIRV missile in the present and currently projected American inventory.

The reverse of such a course is needed now—an American offer to suspend deployment of MIRV missiles if Moscow would slow its deployment rate and negotiate for a reduction in the Vladivostok MIRV ceiling to the present American level.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peru's Problems

Since taking power, [President Juan] Velasco has pursued a left-wing nationalist line. Foreign companies have been gradually expropriated, land and education reformed, key sectors of the economy nationalized... Inevitably those who have had interests vested in industry, the press, education and the land have been angered. The economic and social changeover could only be a long-term project and meanwhile it has been expensive for Peru's economy. Thus, once the violence had started the malaise was sufficient in different sectors for the unrest to spread to civilians. But the problems may run deeper... A fundamental weakness has been that, however sincere Velasco's intentions may have been to transform slowly the economic and social shape of Peru, the changes were put through from too much of a distance from above for popular participation...

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1900

PARIS—The public will, says the Figaro, be allowed to once again visit the sewers of the city at Easter time. These visits of the public to the sewers have been suspended for a long time owing to the construction work that is at present going on underground with the building of the new Metropolitan underground railway.

Arabs and Jewish Banks

Besides the Arab armed front against Israel, another front is coming up—the money front. There is reason to suppose that the Arab capitalists will try to force sanctions upon banking institutions owned by Jews. Should the Western world accept as self-understood the supposition that there is no place for Jewish banks in transactions involving Arab capital, this would constitute a threat on the equality of rights of Jews in the Diaspora. What has been taking shape for several months now calls for a much more intensive counteractivity than the one which has been undertaken... Israel is interested in the prosperity of the Diaspora Jews. But Jews in France, Britain, the United States and elsewhere must demonstrate a clear consciousness, civic courage and ingenuity in tackling the new problem.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1925

NEW YORK—A.C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, said in an address here last night that the blame for the national lawlessness rests squarely with the churches, who have not kept up with the times. "Automobiles and motion pictures are taking the people farther away from the church."



Neither Hoover Nor Truman

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When Gerald Ford became President of the United States last Aug. 9 there was a massive hope among Americans and also foreigners that the new chief of state would be the kind of unexpected leader, honest, strong and forthright, that Harry Truman proved himself when he succeeded Franklin Roosevelt as World War II was ending.

Truman had been an astonishment for the majority. Because he was backed in earlier state elections by a sordid political machine, there was an inclination at first to think of him as personally compromised. Moreover, few were aware of the depth of his interest in national and international affairs and his capacity to make decisions.

Without doubt Truman became this century's most agreeable U.S. presidential surprise. He was honest, he could say yes and no; he renounced his office and he never dodged responsibility. It was the unspoken wish of millions that Ford would prove himself to be a Republican version of this image.

Chou's View

Such was of course especially desirable amid the humiliation and stretch following Nixon's forced resignation. Many people who weren't Chinese had come to agree at least partly with Chou En-lai's estimate that Watergate was the kind of event our governmental system produced.

Aside from Nixon's misuse of presidential power, they had noted that Nixon and Johnson developed their modest personal wealth by advantageous employment of influence or funds (although there was no scandalous snub on Johnson). Also that John Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller, both unusually able, patriotic men, had unquestionably used personal wealth to facilitate their political climb.

If a new "Truman" couldn't move into the White House, at least it was widely hoped Nixon's replacement would not be another "Hoover." Hoover had been an exceptionally honorable, public-spirited citizen and one of the handful of intellectuals ever to lead the United States. He translated a Latin classic (Agrippa's "De Re Metallica"), was a first class engineer, a talented organizer and knew a lot about the world abroad.

Had Hoover been fortunate enough to succeed Warren Harding, the only other American president so tainted by scandal as Nixon, he might glow in today's history books. But the undistinguished Coolidge took over from Harding, demonstrating moral probity if no genius.

By the time Hoover came along he was smothered by the Great Depression. In that crisis he showed little original talent, relied faithfully on bad advisers, and demonstrated that he had scant luck. "Give me lucky generals," Napoleon used to say.

Nobody questions Ford's integrity and determination or his modest approach to the high office he holds. But he is being hit increasingly by critics who see, masked by a Truman-like exterior, a Hoover-like incapacity to innovate, improvise, listen to fresh economic advisers and ease, rather than worsen, the terrible business downturn. The stock market staggers, the dollar wanes and industrial production is in an oxygen tent.

Yet abroad Ford has shown some initial ability to hold his own in foreign policy, the one area where Nixon shone. It is not just that he has taken over the entire Nixon diplomacy bag and baggage. The world changes too swiftly to make that practicable.

He did tell me last July (a month before he entered the White House) that should such a move occur he would keep Kissinger as his secretary of state, adding: "I think he is a man of destiny. For all the world... he is indispensable."

Nevertheless, while retaining Kissinger, Ford has not been satisfied to leave events overseas solely to him—as Eisenhower often did with John Foster Dulles. He has personally impressed foreign leaders he has met so far, including Brezhnev, Schmidt and

Giscard d'Estaing. The French President found Ford well informed on defense matters and it was Ford, not Kissinger, who briefed him on the Vladivostok talks with Brezhnev.

Only six months have passed since the President took office and a terrifying obstacle course lies ahead of him. He has not yet proven himself as tough or original-minded as Truman nor as intellectual as Hoover; neither has he become as unpopular as Truman at his nadir nor as unlucky as Hoover when engulfed by an economic tidal wave.

What we have got is a Ford. So far the average man, he has yet to make his mark on destiny. However, in the complex international world at least, he has made a not unfavorable start.

Baghdad and Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BASRA, Iraq—The fact that Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq's revolutionary Ba'ath government, personally lifted the secrecy veil so that we could visit the "Soviet naval base" at Um Qasr on the Persian Gulf tells much about the subtleties of Iraq's nationalistic foreign policy.

Despite the Iraqi-Soviet treaty of 1972, the force of Arab nationalism, which gave the Ba'ath party dictatorial power in the 1968 revolution acts as a brake on Soviet or any other foreign influence.

That helps explain Saddam Hussein's response when we asked about alleged Soviet base rights to Um Qasr.

Um Qasr is, indeed, a miniature base. However, the Iraqi patrol and torpedo boat navy bases we saw, along with fishing and small cargo ships, seemed far removed from the "Soviet naval base" the Pentagon listed last year as one of three major Soviet bases in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean regions, chips in super-power rivalry for control of strategic oil lanes.

Um Qasr lies on a shallow, narrow estuary at the northwest edge of the Persian Gulf. It consists of half a dozen jetties or piers built out into the estuary from the sand, three of which are incomplete, plus housing for 1200 officers and men of the minuscule Iraqi Navy.

In late November, after President Ford asked for funds for a new U.S. Navy installation on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, the Pentagon listed Um Qasr along with two other Soviet bases—Aden, in South Yemen, and Berbera in African Somalia—as the reasons. Aden and Berbera do indeed quarter and service Soviet naval vessels. Even if they did not, the proposed American installation at Diego Garcia to counter the muscular Soviet presence in South Asian waters has more than ample justification.

But as of today, U.S. fears that the mini-port of Um Qasr is also a Soviet naval base seem grossly inflated.

We flew there from Basra in a French-built helicopter across perhaps 50 miles of flat, empty sand, barren of any habitation, until we reached the cluster of sheds, housing and headquarters buildings of the Iraqi Navy at Um Qasr. Riding at anchor in a slow current of the narrow estuary were a couple of small freighters. We saw no sign of

heavy naval stores, ammunition, spare parts, guns and other accoutrements of a Soviet naval base.

Before embarking on our tour, the Iraqi naval commander, Adm. Abdul-Dahir, told us in Basra with heavy sarcasm that it was "important to know the truth about our Soviet naval base at Um Qasr."

"Warships have to be on water," he said. "They cannot hide. If the Soviet Navy is bringing its warships to Um Qasr, they must go through the Strait of Hormuz (at the entrance to the Persian Gulf). The Iranians see every ship that goes through the strait."

The admiral claimed that the Soviet flag has been seen in waters around Um Qasr only when Iraq took delivery of a Soviet-made patrol or mine-sweeping vessel. Indeed, he said, the northern edge of the Persian Gulf is dangerously shallow, suited only for the small vessels the Iraqi Navy services at Um Qasr: minesweepers, coastal patrol, torpedo boats and small Soviet-built rocket ships.

Western European specialists in Baghdad, who have never been permitted to inspect the Um Qasr port facilities, told us that although destroyer-size vessels can navigate the estuary up to Um Qasr, the port's confinement and vulnerability to channel obstruction make it highly undesirable as a "naval base" for Moscow or anyone else.

The significance of opening Um Qasr to Western view, however, transcends its dubious utility, present or future, as a "Soviet naval base." Rather, it underlines this ambiguity: despite the Moscow treaty, the single most nationalistic, anti-Western Arab state now courts Western help to achieve rapid economic growth financed by vast oil riches.

Its capital city, the legendary Baghdad, was reduced to ashes by Mongol invaders in 1258, ending its glory as one of the world's richest centers of learning and culture. Then came provincialism under centuries of the Ottoman Empire and, after World War I, British rule. Against that background, the "revolutionary transformation" of Iraq under the iron rule of Ba'athist socialism does in fact seem any semblance of foreign control. Iraq makes Washington the devil in its noisy propaganda, but it is quietly hunting commercial contracts with the United States worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Considering the frightening prospects for Italy... the Communists' promises may look wonderful. But nothing in life is free.

ROME—During these next few weeks the Italian Communists will be completing feverish preparations for a national congress in mid-March which they hope is going to make history. The keynote of their congress is "Italy needs the Communists," and their hope is that Italy will finally accept this fact without further ado.

The Italian Communist party, much the biggest of its kind in the free world, has argued for years that it is impossible to govern this country without them. The question of whether it is possible to govern with them has remained, nevertheless. The March congress is supposed to prove that it is not just possible but quite simple, really.

The "historic compromise" proposed by Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer is a remarkably accommodating document. It is essentially a proposal for a broad Catholic-Communist alliance; the Socialists, though formally included in his proposition, would be junior partners at best. The idea would be to carry out the elementary reforms which the Socialists themselves had in mind when they broke away from the Communists in the early 1960s to join a broad Catholic-Socialist alliance: the so-called "opening to the left," leading to the brief rise and long-dying fall of Italy's four-party center-left coalition. That coalition having somehow never gotten around to carrying out these reforms in all these years, the Communists would undertake to see to it instead.

Partnership

Why the ruling Christian Democrats should do this, in a partnership with the Communists which they have consistently failed to do in any other partnership is not altogether clear. The reason, according to Berlinguer, is the formidable strength of his Communist party—which is, in turn, a monument to the everlasting immobility of the Christian Democrats. Fastening on the failures of practically every democratic government here in the last 15 years, the Communists now have 1.6 million members, poll 9 million votes (over a quarter of the national total), and wield mighty if less than absolute power over the trade-union movement. The prospect of getting such a party not merely off their backs but actually into the government to share their responsibilities (and the blame for their misdeeds) might conceivably persuade a good many Christian Democrats to do a lot of thinking.

In theory, the Communist support could be had on the cheap. Private enterprise would be protected, with a pledge of no further nationalizations; the profit-motive would be respected and indeed catered to, in the interest of keeping Italian industry competitive at home and abroad, and an alarming economic depression—threatening 2 million unemployed here this year, among other things—would be deflected by measures notably less drastic than Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. On religious issues, the Communists would be much easier for the Catholic party and Vatican to live with than the anti-clerical Socialist "priest-eaters." The Communists' eagerness for a historic compromise with the Roman Catholic Church goes back at least to 1947, when they canceled Italy's lay parties by voting to include the Lateran Pacts in the post-war republic's constitution.

Again in theory, foreign policy would be no problem. Three years ago, on the eve of his party's last national congress, Berlinguer was still saying firmly: "It would be a grave error to renounce our fundamental demands for Italy's withdrawal from the Atlantic pact and the withdrawal of American bases from Italy." Now he says that, if anything, Italy must avoid any "unilateral" steps that might upset the present international balance of power in Europe—in other words, that it should stay right in in NATO for the time being.

As for the fundamental freedoms of speech, press, assembly and elections, Berlinguer says, his party is all for them. Indeed, it would throw its massive weight

entirely on the side of Italy's faltering democracy, against the real threat of a neo-Fascist coup on the right, or "anti-parliamentary capitalism" on the left. Though "we are not affected by parliamentary cretinism ourselves," he went on, "we consider parliament an essential institution of Italian political life. In short, whether to get into it, whether to stay in it, and whether to electorally mandate should run out, the Communists would promise to behave with a more hunky-party than any other government party."

Considering the frightening prospects for Italy if its long-enduring era of nongovernment goes on much longer, the Communist promises may look wonderful. But nothing in life is free.

The likely costs of an alliance with the Italian Communists are all there in the small print of foreign affairs. For instance, Italy's presence in NATO would only be tolerated so long as it suited the Kremlin, since the Italian Communists are still bound by "unbreakable ties of solidarity" with Soviet Russia, the other Socialist states and the whole revolutionary working class of the world. In domestic policy, the "historic compromise" would mean "a radical choice" including "partial controls on the use of profits and investments" to get out of the present economic crisis, and "a new social hierarchy" leading to the "hegemony of the working class." "We would be deciding ourselves and the people if we didn't say so," observes one big party leader, in the Communist weekly L'Unita. It would mean "a new use of representative democracy" requiring, among other things, "a rupture with the Christian Democratic party as a radical liquidation of its program." In short, the historic alliance could only be achieved by bringing the party which ruled Italy for 30 years to its knees.

It is not an improbable prospect, all things considered. The way things are going now, if they don't change, the party which may well wind up ruling a better than neck and neck with the Communists in the next national election.

There is still some small change that the Christian Democrats may be frightened into pulling their socks up before it is too late. Their only other chance would appear to rest with the Communists themselves, upon actually coming face-to-face with the prospect of joining this party in this government at this time, might be courage and retreat.

There is a good deal of evidence already that workers in Communist rank-and-file are less than overjoyed at the idea of an alliance with a party they have always been conditioned to believe was the quintessence of retrograde monopoly capitalism as well as simple governmental misfeasance. It has been easy for Berlinguer to say these workers in line for coming party congress, but the formal consensus he achieved as meaningful as it may be. According to Giorgio Amendola, one of the party's most authoritative leaders, pre-congress discussions in the Communist ranks are "too tranquil" not to "arouse suspicions" that something is going on to "stifle debate." "It is possible that everybody is in agreement" with the Berlinguer line," he asked in Bologna last week. "I'd like to believe it," he went on, "but experience has taught me to distrust the unanimity of certain expressions of unanimity which turn out to be fictitious."

Yes, indeed.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have the best chance of being published. All letters are subject to the discretion of the editors. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Interest Rate all in U.S.

**ffects Dollar
o Flow to Cause**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Treasury Department of today said that foreign interest in the United States has slowed down and investment in other countries has increased as a result of lower interest rates.

Under Secretary Jack Felt said the lower interest rate has also led to a drop in the value of the dollar on the world market since September, when he said the overall value of the dollar remains strong.

The main reason for the drop in interest rates, he said, is the pickup in lending and a slowdown in investment here.

Interest rates decline in money by investing in countries where interest rates are higher. Mr. Felt said in an interview that the decline in interest rates has been a pickup in lending and a slowdown in investment here.

17% Drop in Value
The value of the dollar this week was about 17.2 per cent below the trade-weighted value of currencies of the nation's trading partners in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as compared with its value in May of 1974.

September, the dollar was 12.8 per cent less than the dollar. The dollar was at a low point in June, 1973, 16 per cent below the other currencies.

decline in the value of the dollar means the cost of U.S. exports increases, while the price of imports decreases. The cost of the dollar means oil imports will buy less, since they are selling off at a heavily discounted price.

Bennett said he sympathized with these worries because the dollar means goods to be sold. He also said there has been a "pretty stable" dollar during the past two years.

He said the dollar has actually risen in value recently against the Japanese yen and the Canadian dollar, the currencies of the two major trading partners. The major decline has been against the West German mark and the Swiss franc, Mr. Felt said.

Treasury Department released in January that there was a slowdown in investments in the United States from the oil-producing nations that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Bennett said he does not think this trend is continuing as there have been no reports on OPEC investment in January that there was a slowdown in investments in the United States from the oil-producing nations that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

**tions Pledge
ade Freedom
GATT Talks**
GENEVA, Feb. 11 (AP)—The European Community and Japan said today to work for far-reaching trade liberalization in the 30-nation Tokyo Round talks that opened this week.

Three trading blocs promise to cooperate in lowering trade barriers to 10 per cent in virtually all goods, including agricultural and tropical products and raw materials. Representatives of the three blocs addressed the trade negotiations committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today to set the initial ground and program for the talks and to continue well into 1975.

GATT trade negotiations committee is the steering body of the negotiations, called the 5-Round after a ministerial meeting set down the terms in a declaration in the Japanese capital in September 1973. Tokyo Round was originally set to start in November and end in 1975, but it was delayed when it took U.S. Congress to pass the bill for President Ford negotia-

Reynolds Unit in W. German Row

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BOON, Feb. 11.—A West German unit of Reynolds Metals Co., driven to the wall by an agreement of small farmers and sharp lawyers, is trying to get out of a multimillion-dollar plant it has built in Hamburg.

The company has asked the city-state of Hamburg, which has a 10-per-cent share in the plant, to let it sell out. Helmut Kern, Hamburg's economics senator, accused the company today of running out on a business commitment in the face of local harassment.

"A German firm would not behave like this," Sen. Kern said in a telephone interview. Reynolds threw in the towel in the face of a prolonged action by small farmers in Altenwerder, a community facing the city across the Elbe River, who through court actions have prevented the aluminum plant from operating at more than two-thirds capacity since it started up more than a year ago.

The farmers, acting through a lawyer who is best known locally for the swastikas and SS symbols he has built into the facade of his country home, charge that fluoride emissions from the plant have damaged their crops. Both Reynolds and the city have denied this.

A.D. Reynolds, chairman of the German company, said in a telephone interview that the firm is operating the Hamburg plant at a loss and that the courts could force it to close down. He declined to say how much the plant is losing, but added that the U.S. parent company had written off \$30 million in losses for its German operations last year.

"We have no assurance that we could continue operations even at two-thirds capacity," he said. "We could be barred from operating at all."

The court proceedings could go on for years, he added. "So far, we have lost every single round of the preliminary hearings."

Mr. Reynolds declined to speculate on what would happen if the city of Hamburg refused to agree to the firm's withdrawal from the venture. "We haven't crossed that bridge yet."

Sen. Kern also refused to say what the city government's position would be, but he sharply criticized the firm, not only for its business practices but for feeding leftist sentiment here which opposes American industrial investments in West Germany.

"What they have done is feed new fuel to the leftists who are fighting capitalism in Germany," he said. "I'm supposed to stand up to them, and it doesn't make me very happy."

In addition to its 10-per-cent interest in the plant, the city has invested \$77 million in land fill and accessory roads for the project. It also supplies cheap electricity, a major cost in the aluminum smelting process.

The plant employs 1,200 workers, and the case has become known locally as the contest between 12,000 gladiators and 1,200 jobs. The gladiators belonged to farmer Hans Herbert Langenhof, who is a leader of the fight to get the plant closed down. He claims his flower crop last year was ruined by fluoride from the Reynolds plant.

Mr. Langenhof and other farmers are located in an area now zoned for industrial development. This has given rise to the suspicion that they are fighting less against Reynolds than for higher compensation when their lands are eventually seized.

The controversy comes at a time when American industrial interests here are already involved in a public controversy over proposed legislation on worker co-determination in industry. The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany has questioned the proposed legislation on both constitutional grounds and as a violation of German-American investment agreements.

This brought an accusation from trade union chief Heinz Oskar Vetter that the Americans were engaging in subversive diplomacy.

Officials said that executive branch agencies would use the study as a springboard for shaping an administration position. However, there is no indication that the White House has assigned a high priority to the matter.

The study said that in establishing a new role for itself in international petroleum affairs, the government needed the power to approve or disapprove transactions where they may affect significant aspects of the national interest. That was a reference to transactions between com-

panies or between a company and a foreign oil exporting government such as Libya or Iran.

The study cautioned that "such massive power" could be abused, to the detriment of oil companies and the nation. Therefore, it said, "an entity with the stature and independence of the Federal Reserve Board, for example, would be necessary."

The study suggested that other approaches might also be useful, including greater disclosure to the government and the public of information about what the international oil companies pay for oil, continued cooperation among consumer countries and a continuing, long-term dialogue between consumer and producer countries.

However, the usefulness of all these approaches, the study said, is subject to a "major qualification."

"It is very unlikely that any effective progress can be made in dealing with the major producer countries until the on-going Arab-Israeli dispute has been settled," the study said.

The idea of greater government "monitoring" of the international oil companies has already found widespread support in Congress, notably among moderates and liberals. However, some of the older Krueger findings, such as the general liberal view.

"It is clear beyond any doubt that the companies benefited from the oil-price leap of 1973-74," the study said, "but it serves no purpose to perpetuate the myth that they brought it about. They did not and do not have the power to cause such an event. The producer countries have that power and that fact forms a very basic element of the issue which confronts us."

Repeatedly, the study made the point that the issues before the government were "political" in the sense that they required basic expressions of values about the desired relationship between the industry and the government.

"World petroleum is politics," the study declared to underscore that the link is inescapable.

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Mr. Krueger's text runs to almost 400 pages and there are about 400 pages of appendices. A 122-page summary, which has been circulating among federal agencies, was obtained by The New York Times.

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Institutions Took Beating on U.S. Stocks in '74

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Figures for the leading U.S. institutional investors are out for 1974—and it is clear that last year was as disastrous as the bear-market years that preceded it.

On the other hand, over the long term, investment performance has been better. The results suggest that the patient investor—and the pension fund beneficiary—can survive extended hard times in the stock market as well as in fixed-interest securities.

A new study by Wertheim & Co., an institutionally oriented brokerage firm, covers a number of periods—the whole of 1974, and the three, five and 10-year periods ended Dec. 31, 1974.

The Wertheim figures cover pooled funds managed by major investor—

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NYSE Brokers Showed Profit Last Year

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, signaling what may be a change in Wall Street's fortunes, reported yesterday that its member brokerage firms recorded a strong profit increase during the final three months of 1974 and finished the year solidly in the black.

The surprise improvement in the industry, covering the results of 425 firms doing business with the public, was attributed largely to two rate increases granted by stockbrokers since September, 1973, but which had been less than glowing reports issued by leading brokerage houses.

Of the 425 firms, 290 reported profits totaling \$154.1 million for the fourth quarter, while 135 reported losses of \$16.5 million.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the largest U.S. brokerage firm, reported a 9.5-per-cent drop in fourth-quarter earnings. Reynolds Securities Inc., another industry leader, reported a 33-per-cent drop, and E. F. Hutton & Co. a 21-per-cent decline. All are after-tax figures.

James D. Needham, chairman of the board of the New York exchange, reported that overall fourth-quarter profits of member firms, on a pretax basis, had climbed 22 per cent to nearly \$133 million from \$113 million a year earlier.

The strong fourth-quarter, he said, pushed pretax profits for the year to \$458 million in contrast to a 1973 loss by members of \$49 million.

Position Weakened
The apparent return to profitability in the industry appeared to weaken a major Wall Street argument against the adoption of full price competition among stockbrokers on commissions which the Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered into effect on May 1.

It also appeared to conflict with forecasts that such competition among stockbrokers would lead to the merger or collapse of dozens of firms—a prediction made repeatedly by Robert Baldwin, president of Morgan Stanley & Co., a major investment-banking house.

The Big Board, despite strong misgivings, reluctantly decided last week that it would accept the SEC order and permit its members to charge whatever fees they chose. The move is widely expected to result in higher fees for the small investors but smaller ones for the big financial institutions.

Despite a drop in volume on both the American and New York stock exchanges last year, the upturn in profits followed rate increases granted by the SEC in September, 1973 and November, 1974.

The first increase provided for a 10-per-cent rise in fees on orders of \$100 to \$5,000 and for 15 per cent on orders from \$5,001 to \$300,000. The second increase raised rates by 8 per cent on orders of \$5,000 or more.

The heavy volume so far this year, coupled with increased cost-cutting and the higher commission rates, is expected to improve industry profitability further in the first quarter of 1975.

The two rate increases added

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Fed Action on Interest Rates Sparks Rally on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Following Federal Reserve System intervention in the money market that brought rates down again.

Some analysts emphasized the low volume of the past two weeks, and considered the movement of the past two days largely a retrenchment from strong early 1975 gains.

Harris, Upham vice-president Alan Shaw said that many investors apparently did not want to miss what could be a significant market reversal from losses of the past two years and were buying when the market turned lower. He also said the market appeared to be going through an orderly correction from the strong earlier gains.

Mr. Shaw attributed slowness of trading partly to waiting for President Ford's address to security analysts in New York on Thursday.

Steel-industry issues were mostly lower following the report yesterday that lower steel demand is leading to price softening on certain products in some parts of the country.

U.S. Steel fell 1 3/8 to 47 5/8. Bethlehem Steel was 30, down 1 1/4. Republic 37 3/8, off 1, and Armco 28 3/8, down 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.11 to 1476.

In Chicago a wave of new buying accompanied by short covering lifted wheat futures nearly 9 cents a bushel.

The demand installed a similar buying move in corn and in the other commodities. Corn gained up to 3 cents but prices in the other pits were irregular.

Company Reports

American Airlines			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	414.0	395.4	
Profits (millions)	—7.4	—13.4	
Per Share	—0.26	—0.41	
American Brands			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	986.1	739.5	
Profits (millions)	34.5	30.8	
Per Share	1.30	1.16	
American Natural Gas			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	228.5	200.5	
Profits (millions)	25.8	24.7	
Per Share	1.39	1.34	
Anheuser-Busch			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	362.9	296.4	
Profits (millions)	15.8	10.6	
Per Share	0.35	0.24	
Grumman			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,413.1	1,097.9	
Profits (millions)	64.0	65.5	
Per Share	1.42	1.46	

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Office Manager and Director

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-74/75-		Stocks and Div in 5		Sta.		3 p.m. prev		C/rge		-74/75-		Stocks and Div in 5		Sta.		3 p.m. prev		C/rge	
High.	Low.	P/E	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High.	Low.	P/E	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
63%	39%	Abel L	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
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10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
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10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49	22	27%	24%	25%	24%	24%
10%	10%	Acme	1.32	16	40	57%	57%	7%	7%	41%	29%	BlackDr	49						

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The new Melbourne Hilton overlooks the Royal Botanic, Fitzroy and Treasury Gardens. 5 minutes from centre of city. Located on the site of the Cliveden Mansions, the hotel offers an extensive choice of excellent restaurants, health club and heated swimming pool.

SYDNEY HILTON Opening February 10, 1975
the new Sydney Hilton, located in the heart of the
business and shopping districts, offers four
restaurants, seven bars, swimming pool and
impressive views

(Continued on next page.)

Member, FDIC



Morgan officers meet in Paris on an energy-related financing. From left, William Blackwell, petroleum engineer, New York; Fabian vom Hofe, head of the Paris office; David Band, Euro-currency banking head, London; William Barrett, energy-projects finance manager, New York; Michel Girard, general banking, Paris.

When you need bankers who know the energy industry, consider Morgan Guaranty

The capital requirements facing an executive in the energy industry are both immense and complicated. That's the case whether you're developing an oil field or coal mine, building a refinery, or constructing an energy transportation system. Today the complexity of such energy-related investments is often magnified by the existence of multicompany and multicountry partnerships.

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These bankers devote full time to serving our energy customers around the world. They've worked on energy-related projects from Argentina to the Middle East, on financing field development from the North Sea to Australia. They can assess both complex technical questions and the economics of a project in relation to financial risk.

Because of their knowledge and experience, this inter-



national group can tailor a financial programme to fit your special requirements—whether it's issuing letters of credit for crude in transit, or forming a group of banks to raise hundreds of millions of dollars for a development project. Our energy specialists travel extensively to world petroleum centres from Morgan offices in New York, London, Paris, Beirut, Houston, and elsewhere. To get in touch with them about your needs, you can call any Morgan office, worldwide.

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Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

هكنا من الشرح

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

Closing Prices February 11, 1964

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam		Gt Un St	
CBZ	44.60	Guinness	
Hed Hellr	74.70	Hawker-Sidd	
ernbank	29.30	Hudson Bay	1
nrobank	70.20	Imp Chm	
dam	229	Imps	
doctor	39	Mart.Spor	
Nike	1.1-60	MetalsBox	
V.A	53.90	Plessey	
Int-Am-H	67.60	Rand Mines	
ogovons	57.30	Rank Ore	
L.M.	57.30	Royal Dutch	
ilips new	25.85	R.T.Z.	
oeco	152.40	Shel	
ilnico	105	Thorn (A)	
oyal Dutch	76.70	Tube Invest	
liever	104.80	Union Carb	
in Ommer	278	Vickers	
or Mech	174.50	War L34	2
		West Deep	1
		West Driest	
		West Wind	
		W.M.	

160 Algoma	\$	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
199 Asbestos	\$	17	17	17

570 Bank Mont	\$ 14%	7%	14%
575 Basic Res	\$ 4%	4%	4%
580 Bombard	\$ 3%	3%	3%
590 Brinco	\$ 7	7	7
600 Can Cement	\$ 11	11	11
625 Can Indust	\$ 12%	1%	1%
735 Cdn Int Pow	\$ 12%	13%	10
770 Cdn Bal	\$ 25	25	25
990 Dom Text	\$ 6%	6%	6
600 Fnl Col	175	175	175
100 Imasco	\$ 25 1/2	23 1/2	24
980 Inverch	\$ 12 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
935 MLW-Waco	\$ 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
100 Power Cp	\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
125 Price Co	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
450 Rolland A	\$ 8	8	8
1175 Royal Bank	\$ 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
135 Ry Trust A	\$ 24	23 1/2	24
Y6 Tric	\$ 18	18	18
100 Zellers	\$ 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Total sales 535,779 shares			

Yest.	Pres.	High
-------	-------	------

am	89 50	90.00	92.00
	119 83	120.83	120.63
1	121.07	120.60	121.07
90	260.70	275.90	275.90
500	113 49	118.26	118 26
	90.58	98 48	99 45
	116.70	118.20	129.50
	263.29	259.48	364.34
	Closed	298.78	378.27
	Closed	408.24	408.24
	253.00	259 11	259 11
av.	101 old.		

1975	1975		
	Mar	Jun	Sep
1975	202	207	207

bid	703	707	7
offer	712	717	7
bid	255	258	2
offer	261	269	2
bid	3950	3950	40
offer	4100	4150	42
bid	121	124	1
offer	124	126	1
bid	84	87	1
offer	85	90	1

**Forward Contract
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INDEXCH

Some commodities markets and
banks will be closed Wednesday
in the United States for Lincoln

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Tuesday for a local holiday.

If you are in doubt about this offer you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, or other professional adviser immediately.

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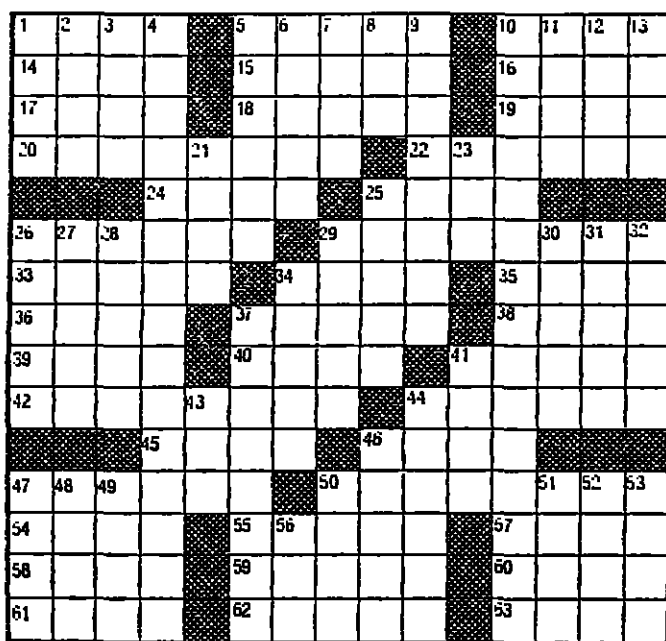
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-By Will Weng

45	Energy units	11	speaking
46	Exclusive one	12	— majesty
47	Prevailing mood	12	Bert or John
48	Saden time	13	British gun
49	Besive State	21	Plastic word
55	Mother-in-law of Ruth.	23	Devour
57	Synonymous	25	Minstrel end man
58	Early TV girl	26	Ruby spinel
59	Flynn	27	Vernon's dance partner
60	"This one's —"	28	City in Turkey
61	Meander	29	Zasu of films
62	Perseus's mother	30	Avant or en
63	Brunch, for one	31	Actress Terry
	<u>DOWN</u>	32	Ezra or I.F.
1	Cartoonist	34	England's Goodwin —
2	Addams	37	Made callous
3	Carry on	41	Those: Sp.
3	Fragrance, in	43	Adjective suffix
4	Historic Quebec battlefield	44	Store fodder
4	"... the rascal rudely ran"	46	Locale of Mead study
6	Did wrong	47	Forest near S.F.
7	Willits or Donna	48	Other, in Madrid
8	U. S. Indian	49	Hindu deity
9	Media giants	50	42d St. offering
9	Media giants	51	Weathercock
10	At rest, Biblically	52	Austen novel
		53	Stagger
		56	Parseghian

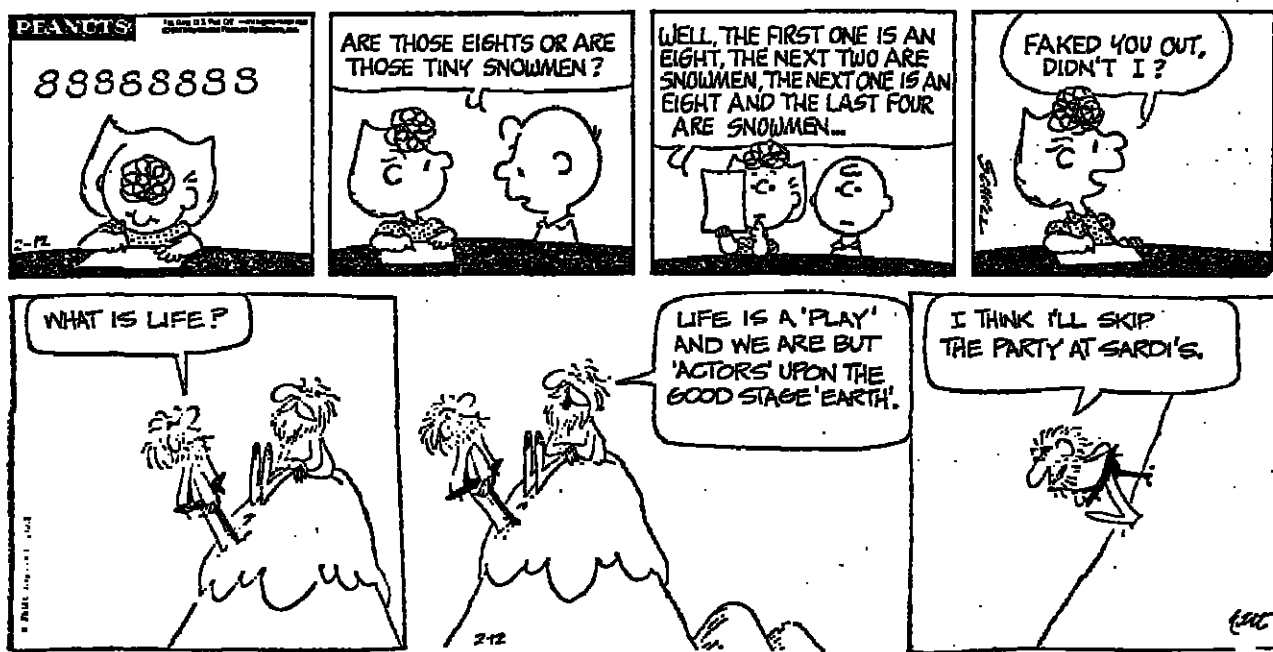


C			G			
ALGAYRE	11	35	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast	MILAN	6	47
ANTWERP	10	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW	13	45
ATHENS	12	53	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46
BELIUT	11	34	Clear	NEW YORK	2	46
BELGRADE	10	58	Cloudy	PARIS	10	49
BELLEVILLE	2	48	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	46
BREUSLES	9	45	Cloudy	ROME	13	43
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA	7	43
BUENOS AIRES	12	40	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	44
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	12	49
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast	TEL AVIV	12	49
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	12	50
DALMEAT	10	48	Cloudy	VIENNA	7	45
DOHNBERG	2	36	Overcast	WARSAW	6	42
FLORENCE	11	62	Overcast	WASHINGTON	9	29
FRANKFURT	10	48	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	22
GENEVA	2	36	Overcast			
HKLSIN	-1	25	Clear			
IRAN	10	48	Cloudy			
LA PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy			
LISBON	12	55	Cloudy			
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	12	42	Cloudy			

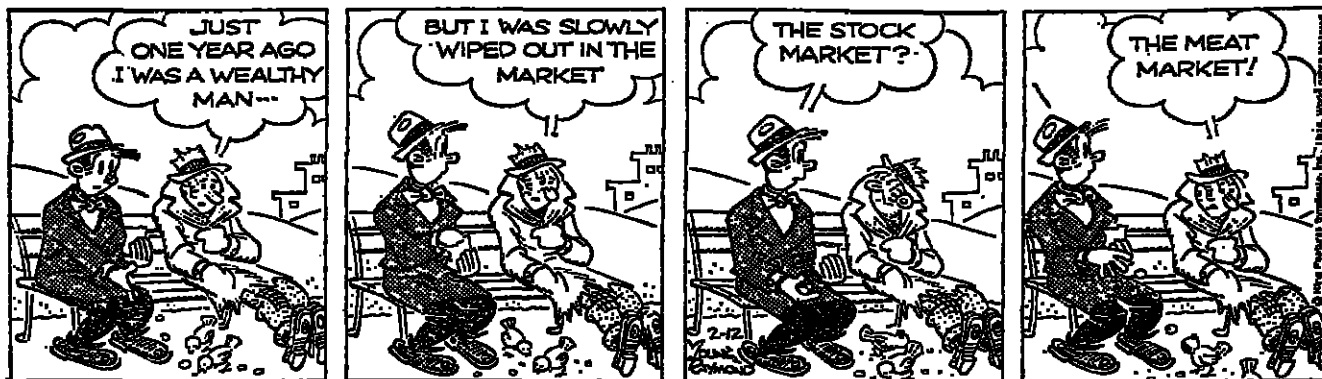
(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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PEANUTS



B L O N D I E



**BEE TLE
B A I L E Y**



WIZARD
of
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**REX
MORGAN**



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENACE



"LET'S GET A SNOWMOBILE, DAD! WE COULD TRADE-IN THE LAWNMOWER AN' THE HOSE AN' GARDEN TOOLS...THE LAWN CHAIRS THE WADING POOL AN'...

SLAVES WITHOUT MASTERS

The Free Negro in the Antebellum South
By Ira Berlin. Pantheon. 423 pp. \$15.

ROLL JORDAN ROLL

The World the Slaves Made

By Eugene D. Genovese. Pantheon. 823 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE general image of slavery in the antebellum South that has come down through the years was formed by the Abolitionists in the North. "I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice," wrote William Lloyd Garrison in the first issue of *The Liberator* in 1831. He said that on the subject of slavery he would not think or write with moderation. Another New Englander set forth moral tests with a steel that unloosed emotions: "So you're the woman who started this war," President Lincoln, so the story goes, jestingly greeted Harriet Beecher Stowe.

More than a quarter of a century ago, some historians concluded that the Civil War themes were exhausted. In recent years new studies have proved otherwise. Carefully researched books make historians take new approaches to slavery. Apologists argue that "free" slave labor was more costly than profitable and offered security to the enslaved; other works have added the equations of the heart and the human mind to the ledger. How can we measure the anguish and interaction of slave and master.

The use of econometric models to make sense of historical data is not exactly new. But the conclusions drawn from statistics alone holding that slavery worked passably well tear at contrary evidence from many recorded human memories and observations. The concept that slavery was just a black and white version of the "free market" is strongly contested by books that mine many sources

Dr. Berlin's "Slaves Without Masters" is an original work of scholarship that methodically examines what life was like for free black men before the Civil War—little-known, yet the experience of over a quarter of a million people. In the years before the American Revolution, blacks had been living in North America for 150 years—speaking English, working as skilled craftsmen and linked to Africa only by color. Some had been born in freedom, others had been freed by masters and still others had bought their way to freedom or run away or passed within the law as members of white communities. Depending on the areas in which they lived—the upper or the Deep South—and especially if slaveholders considered them "property,"

we're healthy, and we're blacks enjoyed a life similar to that of the poor or indentured whites. Some free blacks "progressed" to the point where they themselves practiced discrimination against darker-skinned blacks—and some "slaves without masters" prospered enough to employ their own slaves.

There was no single pattern North or South, but Mr. Berlin, who teaches history at the Federal City College in Washington, illustrates that Louisiana and the gulf ports represented integrated life and a magnet for oppressed blacks in the United States and in the Caribbean Islands. The French and Spanish while population had intermarried, in some cases, or had recognized the existence of mixed-blood children of plantations with slave women, although the children of these mixed unions followed the status of their mothers. Liberal manu-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LOFT GARRÉ SARR
 OAF SEINE CAD
 UNDERCOVER UMER
 OUSHADE BAGA DE
 OUSHADE BAGA DE
 REMAINS REMAINS
 REMAINS PHONE RAB
 BASS THREAT WAIVE
 USO SEANS SAGES
 USO SEANS SAGES
 LAAGRE ETIAR SIT
 PERIOD FIMHOPHA

ABAS	RED	HERRING
LODE	ORGAN	SERE
OWES	PEENS	EROS

(Herbert Mitgang wrote the review for The New York Times.)


BRIDGE

By Alan Truico

The World Buge Federation held an emergency meeting Jan. 25 in Bermuda to consider charges that two Italian players, Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zucchelli, had cheated by using foot signals. Oswald Jacoby of Dallas, a former nonplaying member of the World Chess team, contributed an analysis of the opening leads made by Facchini and Zucchelli. His conclusion was that this evidence pointed strongly toward improper knowledge of the partner's hold-

One of the hands cited by Jacoby is shown in the diagram. Pacchini as West doubled an opening bid of one spade, made by the Brazilian player sitting South. Zucchiell responded two hearts, a weak action, and when the opponents reached three spades Pacchini made a surprising bid of six hearts. He then had to lead against a contract of four spades.

NORTH (D)		WEST		EAST	
♠ K105		♠ 2		♠ 7	
♥ 2		♥ 3		♥ 98743	
♦ Q743		♦ KQ106		♦ A3	
♣ KQ972		♣ A3		♣ K32	



He selected the lead of the diamond ace, a card that would not normally come into consideration. This defeated the contract rapidly. The club ace followed, and then a diamond to the king and a diamond ruff.

Italy gained eight international match points when the Brazilian East-West in the second game saved in five hearts against four spades and were doubled and down two tricks.

هكذا هم الخصال

